

was commissioned a second lieutenant of armor in the U.S. Army Reserve on October 20, 1968.

Over the course of his career, Colonel McGill served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in Vietnam, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the United States. After completing aviation training at Hunter Army Airfield, GA, Dan McGill deployed to the Republic of Vietnam where he served as a Cobra gunship section commander and as the Headquarters Company Executive Officer in the Mekong Delta for 15 months. For his achievements during combat then-Lieutenant McGill was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and 37 awards of the Air Medal. After completing his combat tour, Dan then served with the Army's elite 82d Airborne Division for the next 3 years.

After attending the Armor Officer Advance Course, Dan returned to Fort Bragg, where he once again served with the 82d. He had the distinction of commanding two different cavalry troops for a total of 3 years. The length of Dan McGill's command time is a reflection of his extraordinary ability to lead soldiers.

Colonel McGill's potential for increased responsibility was rewarded with selection for and attendance at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS. Dan continued his service in a series of challenging assignments following his graduation from Fort Leavenworth. First, he spent 2 years in South Korea in a joint assignment as a personnel officer and then he returned to the United States to serve in the Pentagon as a staff officer in the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison.

Dan McGill then had the distinction of being selected for battalion command and returned to Fort Bragg to serve as the commander of the 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, in the 82d Airborne Division. This cavalry squadron is the eyes and ears of the All-American Division. Through sustained superior performance Colonel McGill once again proved he had an unsurpassed ability to lead the world's finest soldiers. He commanded in magnificent fashion.

After graduation from the Army War College, Colonel McGill served on the III Corps Staff until he once again assumed his natural role of a leader of soldiers. He assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division's Aviation Brigade at Fort Hood, TX. Dan performed magnificently as a brigade commander and during this time served our Nation in combat for a second time, in the Persian Gulf.

Following the brigade command, Col. McGill returned to Korea to serve as the Chief of Staff of 8th U.S. Army. He culminated his service to the Nation as military deputy to the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison and as the staff director of the Vietnam Commando's Commission.

Colonel Dan McGill has distinguished himself as a leader during a remarkable career of service to our Nation. He has continuously displayed the professionalism, integrity, and dependability our country has come to expect from its Army officers. He has answered the call of service unwaveringly and our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for the future go with him as he prepares for his next endeavor.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FLORIDA MARLINS

### HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 1997*

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Florida Marlins for having won the 1997 World Series Championship. Created by Wayne Huizenga, administered by Don Smiley, built by Dave Dombrowski, and managed by Jim Leyland, this young team achieved the top honor, to which 28 teams aspire, in just 5 years. By reaching the World Series in record time, the Florida Marlins is the youngest franchise ever to win the World Series and has thus assured itself a place in history.

Before this season, the Florida Marlins had never been in the playoffs. Throughout the 1997 division series, however, they never trailed in games won. They initiated their quest by overpowering the San Francisco Giants and then went on to win the National League championship series by upsetting the Atlanta Braves. Then, in a dramatic, extra-inning, seventh game, they defeated the Cleveland Indians to become the 1997 World Series Champions. Within 5 years, the Florida Marlins attained a monumental goal that has historically taken championship teams decades to accomplish.

The players who accomplished this feat are: Kurt Abbott, Moises Alou, Antonio Alfonseca, Alex Arias, Bobby Bonilla, Kevin Brown, John Cangelosi, Jeff Conine, Dennis Cook, Craig Counsell, Darren Daulton, Jim Eisenreich, Alex Fernandez, Cliff Floyd, Felix Heredia, Livan Hernandez, Charles Johnson, Al Leiter, Kurt Miller, Robb Nen, Kirt Ojala, Jay Powell, Edgar Renteria, Tony Saunders, Gary Sheffield, Rob Stanifer, Ed Vosberg, John Wehner, Devon White, and Greg Zaun. Their coaches are: Rich Donnelly, Bruce Kimm, Jerry Manuel, Milt May, Larry Rothschild, and Tommy Sandt.

The Marlins' victory was a victory for all Floridians. In a community as diverse as ours, people from different backgrounds have united in their admiration and pride for our baseball team. I applaud the athletic prowess of these men and commend the dedicated efforts of their coaches and manager. I know that the Florida Marlins will continue to give Floridians a spirit of unity and strength in years to come and look forward to another championship season in 1998.

## TRIBUTE TO RICHARD L. SWIG

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 29, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the life of Richard L. Swig, who passed away on September 25, 1997, at the age of 72. Dick was a universally respected San Francisco businessman, a dedicated philanthropist, and a devoted community leader in the bay area.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dick, Cissie, and the whole Swig family for almost 50 years, and my wife Annette and I have loved and ad-

mired them for all that they have meant to our community. We first met Dick's wonderful parents in the summer of 1950. Although they were part of San Francisco's social and business elite, and we were just a young couple in the academic community, they enthusiastically accepted our invitation for dinner at our tiny and modest apartment. Dick's late father, Ben Swig, made one of his very last public appearances at the wedding of our younger daughter, Katrina, in the summer of 1980.

Dick first set foot in San Francisco over half a century ago. After serving in the Navy during World War II, the Massachusetts-born Swig moved to the west coast to begin a career with the Fairmont Hotel, which his family had purchased a few years earlier. Dick spent several years learning about every facet of the business, working in management, publicity, and service-oriented positions. In 1953, at the age of 27, he became the hotel's president.

For over four decades, Dick's leadership made the Fairmont the model of luxurious hospitality and one of the most highly regarded hotels in America. World leaders, famous celebrities, and San Francisco visitors with an eye for excellence would call the Fairmont home during their visits to the bay area. The hotel's unqualified success spawned six similarly elegant hotels across the country, in New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Dallas, and San Jose. Dick demanded the same levels of superiority and class at these establishments as he did at his San Francisco flagship, and they realized the same degree of achievement.

Said his son Rick: "His legacy both to the Fairmont, a company he dearly loved, and as a hotelier in general, is inestimable. . . . His management style was inspired not only by great care and attention to hotel guests, but also the extraordinary recognition of his hotel staff. In the days of independently owned luxury hotels . . . he set standards for us all." Upon his death, the Fairmont flags flew at half-staff. So did every other flag on every other San Francisco building, per the order of Mayor Willie Brown. This tribute reflects the scope of Dick's contributions, which extended well beyond the Fairmont to the entire bay area community and humanitarian concerns around the world.

Dick Swig, along with his equally dedicated wife Cissie, devoted a large portion of his life to serving the bay area and to fighting for compassionate causes that he cared so much about. He served as trustee, chairman, or board member of more than 40 charitable, professional, and educational institutions, ranging from the Leukemia Society of America to the San Francisco Symphony Association to the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau, of which he served as president.

Dick assumed a particularly strong leadership role in the Jewish community, both in the bay area and nationally, and he worked tirelessly for humanitarian and charitable groups that fought discrimination, educated the public, and served the interests of the community. These organizations included the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Community Federation, the Jewish Museum of San Francisco, and numerous others.

Dick received many distinguished honors for his philanthropic work, including the prestigious Mahatma Gandhi Humanitarian Award, the Golda Meir Award, the U.S. Coast Guard's Distinguished Public Service Award, and the

City College of San Francisco President's Award. He was truly a man who cherished the value of public service, and his heartfelt generosity improved the lives of many Americans.

Mr. Speaker, shortly after the passing of Dick Swig, the San Francisco Chronicle reported on a recent event that, in my opinion, is characteristic of this fine man. The September 26, 1997, edition reads:

A while ago, Cissie Swig was honored at a reception at the Fairmont, and her husband, Richard, wanted to be there but he wasn't feeling well enough (waiting for a heart transplant at the time) to stand in a receiving line. So he managed it in his own great style: sat in a chair in his favorite lobby in the world and greeted everyone—for what turned out to be a last time.

Mr. Speaker, Dick Swig was a man who loved people, who loved San Franciscans, and who devoted his life to making others feel comfortable, whether as guests in his hotels or beneficiaries of his generosity. He will be greatly missed by all of us who knew him and who had the opportunity to enjoy his ebullient and compassionate spirit.

#### TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN

#### HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a man who devoted his life to serving his community. Michael W. McLaughlin served as a firefighter for almost 12 years in the towns of Edgewater and Fort Lee before joining the Ridgefield volunteer fire department where he served as the department's chief secretary. He was also a member of the U.S. Disaster Response Team and the East Bergen Mutual Aid. He was recently honored at the 16th annual National Firefighters Memorial Service on October 5, 1997.

Michael McLaughlin zealously embraced the idea of community service by devoting so much of his time to his neighbors and families. He was a member of just about every committee in the fire department and he was always ready to help his fellow firefighters in any way possible.

It was his unique concern and compassion for others that set the life of Michael McLaughlin apart. And it is from the concern and compassion for others where we must look for guidance and direction in our own lives. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this fallen American hero.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAUL TSONGAS

#### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend, colleague, and great American. Paul Efthimios Tsongas, a former member of this body, the U.S. Senate, and a Presidential candidate. But Paul Tsongas was more than a man with fancy job titles. He was a great father and a caring husband. He was an ener-

getic activist as well as a local and national leader.

Born on February 14, 1941, Paul Tsongas was the son of Greek immigrants. He grew up in the city of Lowell, a historic textile manufacturing center where his father ran a dry cleaning business. He held a B.A. from Dartmouth College and a law degree from Yale. He spent 3 years working with the Peace Corps, which he often said literally changed his life. For many years he held numerous positions in local and State government, and then in 1974 was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He served with great distinction for two terms whereupon he ran and was elected to the U.S. Senate.

I will always remember Senator Tsongas' dry sense of humor. He was fond of telling the story of how, when he was first running for his Senate seat, he was misidentified in a news report as "an obscure first term Congressman." He corrected the story by simply saying that he was "an obscure second term Congressman."

More than a decade ago, Senator Tsongas was advocating for a well-educated population in order to boost our Nation's economy. He said "education is the fuel driving our most important growth sector, the high tech industry. High technology is an industry that runs on brain power. In computer science, bio-engineering, fiber optics, robotics, or any other high tech field, the basic input is the skill of the engineers, scientists, and technicians working there."

To honor his memory, his vision, and his commitment to economic growth and opportunity, I have introduced legislation creating a graduate fellowship in his name (H.R. 2749).

The Tsongas Fellowships' principal goal is to encourage individuals with exceptional achievement and promise, especially members of traditionally underrepresented groups, to pursue careers in science and engineering fields that confront the global energy and environmental challenges of the 21st century.

During the past century, as much as 50 percent of our national economic growth has been created by technological innovation in high tech and other brain-powered industries. In this past century we have literally gone from horse and buggies to space flight. Today, we can imagine finding a vaccine for AIDS, or real-time two way tele-video. Even 10 years ago, these discoveries seemed unthinkable. With a continued commitment to education and research, today's mysteries will become tomorrow's realities.

Engineers have brought a large part of these innovations into our lives. And our need for solutions to today's problems—from toxic waste to new energy sources—is just as great as it was 100 years ago.

I can think of few better ways to honor the man who committed his career to an honest and open dialog about the issues facing our country today. By providing a fellowship in his name we will be bringing his philosophy to bear—that "investment is the future."

#### THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,

October 29, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### GLOBALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

Hoosiers have heard and read a lot about the globalization of the U.S. economy, but their reaction is mixed. While some seem to like the idea, others react with confusion and concern. What exactly is globalization, and what does it mean for the U.S. economy?

#### WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Globalization is the way the economies of various countries around the world are becoming increasingly linked. Economic interaction among countries is obviously not new, as countries have been trading with each other for centuries. But fundamental changes in recent years have accelerated that interaction and reshaped the world economy. Technological barriers to commerce have fallen as transportation and communications costs have plummeted. Man-made barriers, like tariffs, have been drastically reduced. These changes, together with the rapid industrialization of the developing world, especially in Asia, and the transition of the formerly communist countries to market economies, have dramatically changed the international economic system and made it more "globalized".

Over the past decade, world trade has grown twice as fast as the world economy. Numerous companies around the globe are spending several trillion dollars annually on factories and other facilities in countries other than their own. And financial market reforms combined with new information technologies are enabling traders in various countries to exchange hundreds of billions of dollars worth of stocks, bonds, and currencies every day.

#### IMPACT ON U.S.

Globalization has affected the U.S. economy in many ways. The U.S. now exports one-eighth of everything it produces and one-third of its agricultural production. Boeing, Caterpillar, and many other large U.S. firms now sell more than half of their output in other countries, and export-related jobs pay on the average 16% more than non-export jobs. Foreign-owned corporations employ more than 12 million Americans—5% of the U.S. workforce. More than half the cars sold by Toyota in the U.S. are assembled here, and nearly all of the cars sold by U.S. automakers include major components made in foreign countries. Through mutual funds and pension funds, the earnings of millions of middle-class Americans have been invested in dozens of foreign stock markets.

#### DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

People disagree on whether globalization is good for the U.S. economy.

Some consider globalization positive for the U.S. They argue that booming exports have helped keep our economic expansion going, reduce our unemployment rate to the lowest level in 20 years, and, through increased competition, hold inflation down. They say we are in the best position to prosper in an increasingly dynamic international economy because we have the world's most open markets, most productive workers, and most talented entrepreneurs.

Others see globalization as a problem. They argue that two key features of globalization—additional imports from lower-wage countries and the increased ease with which U.S. firms can shift production to other countries—are hurting U.S. wages and eliminating U.S. jobs.

A third group says globalization simply hasn't made much of a difference to the lives of most Americans. Despite our increasing links to other countries, trade still accounts for a significantly smaller share of our total